SHE WARNED THE WASHERWOMAN NOT TO ROUSE IT,

And Got a Reply that Ireland Was Not Afraid of the South-An Imitation of Mrs. Quantag's Singing Testimony that She Cailed Her Husband a Fool. The defence in the case of the Rev. Dr. Gunning, who is being sued for a separation by his wife, Mary C. Gunning, developed unexpected strength at the sixth day of the trial yesterday. Up to the opening of the case yesterday the dence had succeeded in doing but little to offset the testimony adduced by the plaintiff's attorney. During the day, however, they put eight witnesses on the stand, and each one had a fresh tale to tell of Mrs. Gunning's temper. Some astounding stories were told by members of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, of which the defendant was the pastor up time of the trouble between himself and his wife, and, although he struggled hard, ex-Judge Tenney was unable to break the testimony of any of the witnesses on cross-ex-

The most amusing testimony of the day was given by the former washerwoman at the Gun-ning home. When asked whether she had ever heard strange noises in the house, she replied that she had, but that she always knew from whence they emanated. What do you mean by that?" demanded Mr.

Why, just what I say," replied the witness. olses were all made by Mrs. Gun-

What was she doing?" asked the lawyer. Why, trying to sing," answered the witness,

"but it made an awful racket." Asked to reproduce as nearly as possible the olse that Mrs. Gunning made, the witness puckered up her lips and let out a wall which sent chills down the backs of the hearers. Whew! Was it as bad as that?" asked Mr.

Worse," replied the witness.

Nobody laughed harder at this testimony than Mrs. Gunning herself. She is an accomplished musician, plays the plane and violin, and has done solo singing in a number of Roston churches and in her husband's late church on

Miss Grace Gunning was recalled to the stand when court opened in the morning, and Mr. Tenney resumed the cross-examination. He made the girl admit that she was in the habit of staving away from school in Boston at times. that she once played truant for eighteen

and that she once passed then, and I know "You see I wasn't an angel then, and I know witness." "You see I wasn't an angel then, and I know it." volunteered the witness.

Mr. Tenney made an effort to get the girl to admit an affection for her stepmother. The girl said she had been fond of Mrs. Gunning in to 1894. She still cared for her, she said, but wouldn't say she loved her now as much as she had prior to the trouble between Mrs. Gunning and her father. It was not true, she said, that her sister Gusse had ever tried to induce her to make friends with Mrs. Gunning. Gussle had nover interfered in the matter at all. Regarding her brother Harry, the witness said that it was a fact that her father had been obliged to hire a furnished room for him because her stepmother wouldn't have nim in the house. She had even protested against his taking occasional meals with the family at the parsonage. The witness said that she had never reported things about the house to her father, and denied that Harry had ever called on the girls to stand together against. "that oid woman."

reported things should the mose of making restrict that old woman.

When Mr. Tenney began asking questions about the articles Harry purioned from his stepmother and presented to Miss Gurnee, the witness memory became very bad, whereupon Mr. Tenney taxed her with remembering some things much better than others. The witness only smiled at the lawyer and said:

There are other things I remember, sir. I remember that my stepmother used to call me long nose. long tongue, and long fingers. Her sister Elsie did the same thing in Beston. Once she called me long nose, and long fingers' fifty times by actual count.

The witness admitted that she had said things which called forth these remarks. The witness dealed having ever listened at keyholes or having watched her stepmother's actions from behind some curtains. In response to Mr. Jenks's question the girl said that her stepmother had never caressed her or used a complimentary term to her in her life. She explained her truncy by saying that Mrs. Gunning nover gave the girls the slightest chance to rest after school, putting them right to work darning stockings or practising at the piano. She maily went to the nouse of a friend to get a good rest. Mrs. Margaret Quirk, who used to wash clothes at the parsonage in 1894, was the next witness. The second time she visited the house, she said, Mrs. Gunning made her come in and eat supper. She was seated at the table when Harry came in. Mrs. Gunning, she said, flared up immediately, and chased Harry up stairs. Then she stood at the foot of the stairs and called him a thief and a loafer, and said that he shouldn't eat in the diaing room. If he wanted to eat in the house he must eat in the kitchen.

The first time she wasted at any strange things she saw there, or any strange on the said that she would not rest until she had ruined the Doctor and gotten rid of his hateful children. The children had repeatedly complained to the witness that they were afraid of their stepmother, and had said that they were obliged to hide bread an

mother, and had said that they were obliged to hide bread and butter in their bedroom in order to get enough to eat. The witness had heard Mrs. Gunning call the children "brats" and "red devils," and had also heard her say that if she could get hold of them the air would be mil of red wool. Mrs. Gunning was very tyrannical with all the children, especially Grace, said the witness.

Then Mrs. Quirk told of how the Doctor had Then Mrs. Quirk told of how the Doctor had once given her 50 cents to go out and get something at the grocery store. Mrs. Gunning followed her, and in a voice which attracted considerable attention on the street, demanded that Mrs. Quirk give her the money. She gave up the money in order to avoid a scene, and then Mrs. Gunning ordered her to teil the Doctor that she had given it up of her own free will. Mrs. Gunning had frequently called the witness an "Irish beggar," she said, and had more than once told her not to rouse her Southern temper or she'd tear her to pieces.

"I replied to this that I had too much Irish blood in the to care much for her Southern temper," said the witness.

"Treplied to this that I had too much Irish blood in me to care much for her Southern temper," said the witness.

Mrs. Quirk said that the final crash came when Mrs. Gunning brought Mrs. Terhune, who was calling on her, into the kitchen, and pointing at the witness, who was washing some clothes at Dr. Gunning's special request, said: "Do you see that awful looking object the Doctor has around to do our washing?" Then the witness left, but has done work at the house since. She never in all the time she was in the house heard Mrs. Gunning speak kindly to the children. She was always scoiding.

Mr. ITenney learned from the witness that she was separated from her husband and had no idea where he was living. When Mr. Tenney asked her if she was sure size had never heard Mrs. Gunning speak pleasantly to the children, she said she was. The pleasantest thing she had ever heard her say was that they were only fit to dump ashes and empty vegetable leavings. It was at this point that the witness told about Mrs. Gunning's ween bractice.

Mrs. Harriet Hendersen of 272 Franklin avenne next testified that she had heard Mrs. Gunning say that she loved her husband, but hated the children. Mrs. Gunning had also told her that she thought the Doctor was going cray.

Mrs. Sarah Mann, the next witness, testified that Mrs. Gunning had told her that if she wasn't afraid of the law she'd poson all of the children. She had spoke to her of the kindness and liberality of her busband and of her love for him, but had said that she couldn't abide the children.

and fiberality of her husband and of her bide for him, but had said that she couldn't abide the children.

Eilzabeth Duputy testified that Mrs. Gunning had tood her that she dad'nt believe in reasoning with the children. She had also said that Dr. Gunning was the only man she'd ever seen that she carred for and wanted, and that she would have married him if he had 150 children. The witness in response to Mr. Tenney's questions said that she considered that a complimentary remark.

witness in response to Air. Tenney's questions said that she considered that a compilmentary remark.

An advertising agent named Pierson testified to hearing Mrs. Gunning and Harry fighting in the hall about a hat brush. He was in the study taking to Dr. Gunning at the time. Harry refused to give up the brush, whereupon Mrs. Gunning rushed into the study and said: "Do you allow your son to treat me in this way? You're a danned fool." Dr. Gunning told his wife to keep quiet, and she said she'd make all the noise she wanted to.

Miss Virginia Axworthy corroborated Grace Gunning's story of being locked out all night by Mrs. Gunning, and then Mrs. Emma Douglas of 578 Bedford avenue rook the stand. Mrs. Gunning and told her that she loved the Doctor, and hoped to take care of him in his old age. She would be perfectly happy, she had said, if the children were out of the way.

Joseph S. Harley, a deacon in the Bedford Avenue Church, told how he had remonstrated with Mrs. Gunning for putting stale bread around the house. She replied, he said, that it was her way of getting even. He had heard Mrs. Gunning call Harry a lazy loater.

At the conclusion of the direct examination Justice Van Wyck adjourned court for the day.

Miner Henry's Estate.

Application has been made to Justice Clements in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by the heirs of Charles W. Henry, the murdered miser, for permission to sell his real estate. The object is permission to sen his real estate. The object is to create a trust fund for Charles W. Henry, the insane son. The South Portland avenue house, in which the old man was murdered, still remains unoccupied. If it is sold, it will probably be torn down and a big flat building erected on the site.

WARNED AGAINST BANTA.

Methodists Advised that the Young Per

During the month of December and the early part of January Henry Van Cott Banta, a fourteen-year-old boy, made some stir in Brooklyn by speaking at religious meetings. He is a clever speaker, and attracted attention on account of his youth. He was called the Boy Preacher, and got into the newspapers. Impressible people predicted that a great future lay before him, and that he would be one of the best known evangelists the country had ever Three or four weeks ago the boy dropped from public view. This week the Christian Adorate published a notice warning all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church against him, and saying: "The only hope of his ever amounting to anything is that his over-inflamed brain should be allowed to rest until by some honest work he has built up a character and is entitled to respect. The article in the Advocate also said that Banta had appropriated to his own use money collected in canvassing for a book.

In the fall of 1895 Bants worked in the publishing house of Hunt & Easton. He carried the proofs of a book entitled "The Story of My Life," telling the history of Bishop William Taylor, from the compositors to the proof readers. He read the proofs and became convinced that he was called to preach. He made up his mind that he was intended for a misslonary, and he told the members of the firm. He wanted to earn money to educate himself, and he thought that he could make some by selling the book which he had read. Mr. Knight of the firm became interested in the boy, and decided to keep him. When the firm boy, and decided to keep him. When the firm was ready to solicit subscriptions for the book. Banta was selected as one of the agents. He was assigned to secure subscribers in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn. Mr. Knight gave him a letter of introduction to present to the Rev. Dr. Noble, the pastor of the church. Banta went to Brooklyn late last fall, and canvassed the church. He stayed in Brooklyn a few days, and then returned to New York. He gave some orders for books to Mr. Knight, and told him that he wanted to work in another field, as his mother annoyed him.

turned to New York. He gave some orders for books to Mr. Knight, and told him that he wanted to work in another field, as his mother annoyed him.

Mr. Knight was interested in the boy, and decided to let him work in Nyack, where Bishop Taylor's son lives and where the people are much interested in the book. Banta said that he wanted some money for expenses, and Mr. Knight gave some to him. Then Banta went to Nyack, He had not been there long before he wrote to Mr. Knight for more money. Mr. Knight sent \$10 to him. Later Banta wrote to the firm for some of the books, and they were east to him. That was the last that was heard from him for some time. He did not turn over the money paid to him by purchasers of the books.

A few weeks later Mr. Knight heard that Banta was in Washington working at a mission. Mr. Knight wrote to the mission telling the managers that Banta was unreliable. Soon after that Banta appeared in Mr. Knight's effice and necused the publisher of trying to injure his reputation. Mr. Knight asked him what he had done with the money and books that had been sent to bim. Banta said that with some of the money he had bought a watch, but he did not tell wint he had done with the money and books that had been sent to bim. Banta said that with some of the money he had bought a watch, but he did not tell wint he had done with the books. Mr. Knight aivised him to be careful. That was the last that was beard of Banta until he turned up in Brooklyn as an evangelist.

The Advactle, in its paragraph about the boy, savs: "He seems in a morbid state of mind, and the pastor of a church which he joined on probation informs us that his name has been dropped. He has, therefore, no authority to preach, and is not even a member of the Methodist Episcoval Church."

Mr. Knight advised him to be careful. That was the institution of a church which he joined on probation informs us that his name has been dropped. He has, therefore, no authority to preach, and is not even a member of the Methodist Episcoval Church."

Mr.

THE BROCKWAY COUNTERFEITERS

Secretary Carlisle Summoned as a Witness -A Juror Taken Sick, TRENTON, Feb. 18. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has been summoned as a witness for the Government in the counterfeiting case against W. E. Brockway, William E. Wagner, and Abial Smith. He was notified telegraph by District Attorney Rice and Special Assistant Rose this afternoon, and is expected here to-morrow or Thurs day. The necessity for his presence arose this norning when the defendants' counsel refused to admit that the "distinctive" fibre paper used by the Government for bonds and notes, and found in the West Hoboken house at the time of the raid, was not there by the consent of the Government officers having authority to permit its presence. Special Attorney Rose, who has charge of the Government's case, had proved by Edward L. Mills, superintendent of the mills manufacturing the special paper, that none of it could get out of his control until it was delivered to the Treasury Department, and by Thomas P. Doran, Assistant Chief of the Currency Division of the Treasury Department, that during the past year not a single sheet of the distinctive paper had been missed from his department. Both said the paper found with the counterfelters strongly resembled the special paper, but could easily be distinguished by experts. The only easily be distinguished by experts. The only person besides these two having authority to permit the special paper to go into the hands of outsiders is Secretary Carlisle. Attorney Rose taid the Court what he had proved, and asked the defendants' counsel if they intended to assert that the paper found in the West Hoboken house was there with the knowledge of Government officials. If so, he would summon secretary Carlisle, but otherwise he did not want to put the Secretary to the inconvenience. William B. Guild, one of Brockway's counsel, said that, knowing who Charles F. Urrich is and what he is, that he is a noted criminal and was in the employ of the Government, defendants' counsel certainly would presume that the paper and other counterfeiting outil was blaced in the Hoboken house by Government agents. Judge Green interposed that counsel had no right to make out a subparna for John G. Carlisle. At the noon recess counsel consulted, and Brockway's inwyers consented to admit that the Government had nothing to do with placing the paper in the Smith house, but Col. Campbell, representing Mrs. Smith and Wasper, would not agree, so a telegram was sent to the Secretary.

George R. Hagg, a secret service agent, depaired much of the paper and outht as having been seized by himself and assistants in Mrs. Smith shouse. He identified a genuine \$500 gold certificate as having been found on Brockway at the time of his arrest. Besides, thers was about \$250 in genuine American and Canadian money found which was turned over to Brockway's counsel as a retainer. The counsel also have an order for the \$500 certificate upon the conclusion of the trial. These bills furnished the copy from which the counterfeit plates were made, according to the Government's contention. Agent Bang said be had seized ten almost completed 2,2330 partly finished \$100 Bank of Montread notes, and 200 sheets of imitation paper.

Judge Green refused to permit the introduction of a photograph of Brockway, which Mrs. Smith, or Williams, had identified as " person besides these two having authority to permit the special paper to go into the hands of

After the noon recess Jurer William S, Sharp was taken iii just as the court was to convene, and after waiting for an hour the Judge adjourned the trial until this morning. Sharp's disability was due to profuse bleeding at the nose. Charles F. Ulrich is in Treuton, and it is expected that he will be called as a witness this morning.



SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

A GRAY YOUNG MURDERER.

GREGORY AN IMAGE OF MELAN-CHOLY ON HIS TRIAL.

Shot His Wife, Whom He Accused of Infi-delity-Shot Himself Less Effectively-One Daughter Must Testily Against Him-

Another May Be Called for the Defence It would be difficult to imagine a more dejected, wee-begone man than Jesse M. Gregory was as he sat in the defendant's chair in Part IV. of the General Sessions yesterday befor Recorder Goff, charged with the murder of his wife, Clara, on April 6 last, at 423 Eighth avenue. He is said to have worked as a 'longshore man, but he looks like the alcoholic wreck of man. He is stoop-shouldered and narroy chested and he was allowed to come to court with his bair and beard matted and unkempt. No actor could make up a more melancholy figure. He played with a bit of string or ner



He is 38 years old, and when he was twenty hree he met Clara Cotte, a girl of sixteen, it Hackensack. After a brief courtship he married her and took her to this city, where they lived happily for nearly nine years. Three chil dren, girls, were born to them.

Five years ago Gregory went to live at Hack ensack, and while there, according to his story, he began to suspect his wife of infidelity. One night in November, 1892, he stabbed a man named Moran, whom he said he had seen coming from Mrs. Gregory's room.

were taken care of by her relatives. Mrs. Gregory came to this city to live, and Gregory dogged her night and day and at times tried to effect a reconciliation. He took to drink. The men around the decks called him the "Little Silver King." because of his silver gray hair. Last April he went to his wife's rooms and shot her April he went to his wife's rooms and shot her. He ran away and made three attempts at sucide. He was arrested in a l'udson street lodging house after he had shot himself in the neck. Yesterday his father, J. S. Gregory, a real estate dealer of Goshen, N. Y., sat beside him. The elder Gregory is a sturdy countryman, and his son looked a great deal the older of the two. The opening speech for the prosecution was the maiden effort of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Henry S. Davis. He outlined the case to the jury, and asked them to eliminate all sentiment and judge the case on the facts.

Mrs. Yette Martin, a sister, with whom Mrs. Gregory was iving when she was shot testified that at 4½ o'clock on the afternoon of April il last she took her daughter Edna out for a walk, leaving Mrs. Gregory and her daughter, Hattic Gregory, to look out for Mrs. Martin's other two children. As she went out of the house she saw Juese M. Gregory standing in the vestibule. When he saw her he walked out and down the street and disappeared. For four or five weeks Gregory had been either hangling around the house or walking up soid down Eighth avenue watching everybody who went in or came out. She met him one day and he declared in violent language that his wife was misbehaving herself, and that the witness was encouraging her. On another occasion he shoute!

"You can tell Clara if ever I see her with another man I'll shoot her."

Mrs. Martin broke down under the strain of the cross-examination, and was carried out of court weeping, by her father, Louis Cotte. After a recess of half an hour she resumed the witness chair. He ran away and made three attempts at sul-

a recess of half an hour she resumed the witness chair.
Louis Cotte, steward of the Hackensack Club and father of the dead woman, testified that his daughter had married Gregory without his consent. It was a runaway match. He admitted that he had had nothing to do with his daughter after he was told that Moran had been found in a closet in her house. A letter was put in evidence written by Cotte to Gregory on Jan. 23, 1892, expressing Cotte's willingness to allow Gregory to see his daughter Hattie. It also enclosed a letter from Mr. Gregory in which she addressed her father as "Mr. Cotte, sir," and asked himholend her S2 to pay for expressing her things to New York. This was after the trouble over the Moran matter. Sie wrote that Moran was in the hospital and that she was not going to run after him. She was going to the city, she said, to try and make a living by herself making necktes.

Mrs. Effle Cotte, sister-in-law of the dead

said, to try and make a living by herself making neckties.

Mrs. Effic Cotte, sister-in-law of the dead woman, testified that Gregory visited her house ten days before the shooting. She was taking care of his 12-vear-old daughter Theresa, Gregory was crying; and Theresa put her arms around his neck and asked him what he was arying about. He left the room then. He told the witness that he was going to kill his wife—that no other man should live with her.

I shall kill her if I have to hang for it!" he exclaimed, according to Mrs. Cotte.

Hattle tiregory, the defendant's thirteen-year-old daughter, who is in charge of the Gerry society, and who was the only eyewitness of the shooting, will be called to-day by the prosecution. It's said that the defence will call the eleven-year-old daughter Jennie to testify in behalf of her father.

KILLED BY HIS CALLER. Michael Brennan Shoots the Man He Sum-

moned to the Door. BARRIE, Ont., Feb. 18 .- About 10:30 o'clock his morning Michael Brennan, formerly a hotel keeper, called at the residence of J. A. Strathy, late manager of the Bank of Toronto and one of Barrie's most prominent citizens, and asked for Mr. Stratby. When Mr. Stratby appeared at the door Brennan, without saying a word, drew a revolver and fired, the shot entering his victim's left breast just below the heart. After firing the shot Brennan walked to the street and, meeting a constable, asked him to go with him to the Sheriff. When they reached the Sheriff's office Brennan said:

"Mr. Drury, I have shot John Strathy, and have come to surrender myself to you."

Pulling his revolver from his pocket he handed it to the Sheriff, saying: "This is what did

ed it to the Sheriff, saying: "This is what did
the deed."
When asked why he had committed the crime,
Brennan said that he had financial and family
troubles and that Mr. Strathy was at the bottom
of the former, and added: "I could not get the
court to take up the case, so now! have shot
him and the courts will have to deal with it."
This, however, is not believed to have been
Brennan's real motive. Mr. Strathy died within an hour after being shot.
Brennan separated from his wife seven or
eight years ago. She was formerly a domestic
in Senator Gowan's family. Gowan is Strathy's
uncle, and Strathy boarded at Gowan's while
the girl lived there. It is said that Brennan
tried to get Strathy to persuade Mrs. Brennan
to return to him, and that when Strathy refused
he threatened him.

Major Chauncey of the Eighth to Be Colonel. There will be an election for Colonel in the Eighth Regiment next Friday night in its armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will preside and Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., will be unanimously elected. He has been connected with the Eighth since March 1, 1883, when he joined Company Gas a First Lieutenant. He was promoted Captain of Company H July 12, 1883, and Major Sept. 6, 1886.

There will be a review by Gen. Fitzgerald the same night, and a reception will follow.

Manager Herman Kaufman Missing. Herman Kaufman, for several months the manager of Adolph Goldstein's leather business at 32 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, disappeared a at 37 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, disappeared a week ago during the absence of Mr. Goldstein in this city. An investigation showed that the safe had been opened and \$325 taken. Goldstein reported the disappearance of the man at the Raiph avenue police station yesterday. He said he had trusted Kaufman more than any other employee he ever had. Kaufman is 52 years old.

Protest Against the Milkmen's Amendmen Secretary Clark of the Health Board yesterday forwarded to the Committee on Agriculture in the Assembly a protest of the Board against the proposed amendment to the law in relation to the evidence in cases of prosecution for the saie of adulterated milk. The amend-ment provides that criminal intent shall be proven by competent evidence. The Health Board says that this would greatly impede its efforts to secure a wholesome milk supply.

Very Popular Perfumes Nada Rose Vio-Violet Lundborg's

LAWMAKERS AT TRENTON.

Appointments by Gov. Griggs - The Bill Ceding the Palinades Passed.

TRENTON, Feb. 18 .- Gov. Griggs this afternoon nominated Robert S. Green of Elizabeth, a sor of the late Gov. Green, and Stephen J. Meeker of Newark as members of the State Board of Assessors. Both are Democrats, the law providing for two assessors of each party. He also appointed Major Carl Lentz of Newark a mem-ber of the State Board of Taxation, and reappointed Charles C. Black and Albert H. Slope, Major Lentz is Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, and he had been seek ing the Chancery or Supreme Court clerkship is payment of services rendered last fall. These were a little too rich for the Major, who gets a place worth \$2,000 a year. Other appointments were: Edward S. Atwater, City District Court Judge for Elizabeth; H. Burdett Herr, Law Judge of Hunterdon, and Walter F. Hayhurst, Prosecutor of Hunterdon.

The legislative day was given up mainly to

committee hearings, the important one being that accorded to lawyers interested in the reorganization of the Court of Errors and Ap peals. Two score or more lawyers spoke, and agreed that what was wanted was a court separated from the influence of Judges who hear the cases originally. But they differed as to the methods by which the result was to be reached William H. Corbin made a proposition which startled some of the other lawyers. It was to abolish all the courts except the Supreme Court. That court he would divide into three sections, with law, equity, and appeals jurisdiction. Samuel II. Grey submitted a proposed amendment for a court of five Judges, to be appointed by the Governor, and who were to have no connection with any other court. Senator Williams has another proposition which would make the new court consist of the Chancellor and Chief Justice, a Vice-Chancellor and Associate Justice to be designated by them, and three new Judges to be appointed by the Governor. This makes four separate amendments on the subject now before the committee, and others are to be prepared. Another hearing will be given next week.

The Senate this afternoon passed the following bills: Ceding to the National Government jurisdiction over the Hudson River pailsades as a military park; giving municipalities power to adopt uniform ordinances governing bleveles; repembling the use of revised copy of fail registry lists at spring elections in cities of over 40,000 population.

Bills were introduced by Senator Johnson, consenting to the lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie; validating the recent reorganization of the Erie Railroad Company; by Voorhees, giving to the widow of an intestate all the personal property after debts are paid; by Stokes, increasing the annual appropriation for public schools from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The bill authorizing Newark to issue \$300,000 in bonds for a new library was defeated.

The House passed bills requiring official envelopes used at elections to be of yellow paper, and providing for the erection by the State of tombstones over the graves of soldlers and salors who died previous to 1844. Bills were introduced by Mr. Allen requiring railroad companies to carry as baggage all bicycles, and be liable for damage to them the same as other personal property, and impessing a penalty of \$50 on personal conviction of throwing into the read anything that will injure bic startled some of the other lawyers. It was to abolish all the courts except the Suprem

THE BRIDGE PLAZA.

Wurster Says He Saved a Part of It-Howell Against Cheaper Fares,

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn will approve of the resolution of the Aldermen directing an investigation of the leasing of a part of the bridge plaza to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Com-

pany. He said yesterday:
"I am glad the Board took this action. It is time we knew who has the right in this matter It was the intention of the bridge trustees to give away the whole plaza. I opposed it most strenu-ously. I thought that as the people had paid for it they should use it, and I suggested that the portion which is already occupied by the elevated railroads should be turned over to the surface roads, so that 40,000 or 50,000 people might be accommodated daily. There is no doubt that, had it not been for me, the trustees would have passed a resolution giving away the entire plaza."

There is an injunction pending in the Supreme Court to prevent the carrying out of the lease of the bridge authorities to the Heights Com-

Court to prevent the carrying out of the lease of the bridge authorities to the Heights Company for the use of a part of the plaza, and pending the decision of the court the company has sospended the work of construction.

President Howell of the bridge trustees is opposed to the resolution of the Brooklyn Aldermen looking to a reduction of the fare on the bridge railroad. He said:

"We have but lately purchased twelve new cars at a cost of \$48,000; we are undergoing the expense of new terminals, and we are also going to have the bridge double tracked for a considerable distance. If we also adout the motorswitching power, that will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. In face of all these expenses, I do not think that a reduction of fare is wise now. I do not approve of creating a deficit, and a reduction of fare would create one. It costs the bridge management 1% cents actual money per head to carry passengers across the bridge, and that does not include wear and tear, but only money actually paid for operating the bridge."

The Aldermen urged a reduction to one cent.

bridge."
The Aldermen urged a reduction to one cent in the rush hours and two cents in all other hours and Sundays.

COLD WRECKED THE TRAIN. Cars in Vermont Thrown from the Track and Down an Embankment.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Feb. 18,-A passenger train leaving Rutland at 8:20 A. M., due in Boston at 12:40, went down a forty-foot embankment near Ludlow at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The wreck was caused by a broken rail. This was the third train which had been off the track within twenty-four hours within a mile of this place, the rails being damaged by the excessive cold. The train was in charge of Conductor Sexton. The baggage car, mail car and one coach went down the embankment,

and one coach went down the embankment, being sma-hed in pieces.

The eighte was left on the ties. There were only six or eight passengers besides the trainmen, and all were hurt. T. J. Baker of Rutland, employed by the Central Vermont as a carpenter, is the most seriously injured. Surgeone say it is doubtful if he can survive. Conductor D. B. Sexton of Rutland was cut in the head and suffered serious internal injury, but his condition is not considered dangerous. Expressman E. O. Baker was found pinned down under the dichris of the car and taken out through a small hole. He has many serious bruises, caused by falling baggage and express matter. Mail Agent George L. Fletcher of Chester was seriously bruised. He was pulled out of a small space under the dichris of his car. The other eight or ten persons on the train have painful but not serious bruises.

position of Garbage.

A new form of contract for the final disposi tion of garbage, the third one so far, will now have to be drawn up. At an executive session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, at which Col. Waring was present, all the bids made under the present contract all the bids made under the present contract were rejected. The reason given for this course was that the terms of the present contract were indefinite as to where the garbage was to be delivered, some of the contractors bidding for it delivered at the dumps and some at the solnt of final disposition. Other contractors refrained from bidding on account of this same vagueness. On this account it was decided to have a new contract drawn up immediately, and bids will be advertised for again.

· Drowned While Skating

HACKENSACK, Feb. 18.-James E. Blauvelt, 7 years old, a son of Elmer Blauvelt of Oradell, was drowned in the Hackensack River at that place this afternoon. He was skating below place this atternoon. He was skating below Veldran's dam, and ventured too near the cen-tre, where the ice was thin. His body afterward was seen floating under the ice half a mile from where he disappeared. It was taken out by J H. Holdrum and Charles Hogert. The drowned boy was a grandson of Hiram Bellia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TO EXEMPT THE LLOYDS.

NUSSBAUM'S BILL TO FREE THEM FROM THE 2 PER CENT TAX.

The Interchanging of a Comma and a Period Plays Havoc with the Bill to Bring Albany's Police Force Under the Republican Machine-The Raines Bill. ALBANY, Feb. 18.-A long discussion took place in the Senate to-day on Senator Nuss-baum's bill to prevent the fire Lloyds from being taxed for the benefit of the Fire Department in New York city. The existing statute provides that a tax of 2 per cent, on premium shall be paid by the agent in New York city of any association engaged in the fire insurance busi-ness, but not incorporated under the laws of this State. The tax always has been collected from companies incorporated in other States and countries. The tax is also collectible from Lloyds, which are not incorporated at all, but it is said that this was not discovered and no attempt was made to tax the Lloyds until last rear. Senator Nussbaum's bill exempts from the tax any individual or association "lawfully engaged in the business of fire insurance within this State as an individual underwriter or association of individual underwriters under the

system known as Lloyds." Senator Nussbaum contends that the tax was intended to apply only to foreign corporations, and that its application to domestic Lioyds is a discrimination in favor of the regular domestic companies.

The bill came up in general orders to-day, and provided an excuse for an attack on the Lloyds system in general by Senators Raines and Humphrey. Senator Raines said the wrecks of the Lloyds were strewn all over the State. He argued that the bill should be defeated and a law should be enacted to bring the Lloyds under the supervision of the State Insurance Department, Senators Ahearn and Malby opposed the bill on the ground that it would permit foreign insurance corporations to avoid the tax by purchasing Lloyds charters.
Senators Pavey and Grady opposed it because

it would diminish the amount to be paid into the pension fund of the Fire Department.

"The bill," said Senator Grady, "Is an amend-ment to the Consolidation act of New York city, The Senate should give ear to the protests of that city's representatives. Here is a l'avey-Ford-Tammany combination against the bill, and that surely ought to defeat it." and that surely ought to defeat it."

Senator Lexow supported the bill. He said the Lloyds were composed of citizens of this state, and after they had gone free for thirty years an attempt was made now to impose on them a tax not imposed upon corporations doing a similar business. a similar business.

Senator Nussbaum said he did not believe it would be possible, under existing laws, for for

them a tax not imposed upon corporations doing a similar business.

Senator Nussbaum said he did not believe it would be possible, under existing laws, for foreign companies to buy Lloyds charters. The honesty of the associations ought not to be attacked when their membership included such men as Gov. Morton, Chauncey M. Depow, and Comptroller Roberts.

Senator Abeara moved an amendment that the bill should not affect accrued claims and actions pending. Further discussion of the bill was postponed.

The Nussbaum Police bill, which is an attempt to wrest the control of the Abany Police Department from the Democratic administration, and reorganize it under a Republicantion, the discovery that its some mysterious manner an important amendment had crept into the bill while it was in the bands of the printer. The bill legislates out of office the Police Cammissioners and the entire force, excepting the senior Capitain, who chances to be a Republican, and would, be made Chief. The amendment consisted in the interchance of a comma and a period, which so altered the phraseology as to legislate the senior Capitain out of office with the rest. The bill had been under discussion for some time, when word was brought to Senator Nussbaum of the discovery of this change, and he allowed the bill to go over. The same alteration was found in the corresponding Assembly bill, which was on the order of third reading.

Senator Wray's bill, providing that public accountants who shall be examined and certified by the Recents, and no others, shall be known as certified public accountants, was passed, 29 to 17. It provides that the Regents, in their discretion, may wake the examined and certified by the Recents, and no others, shall be known as certified public accountants, who shall be examined and certified by the Recents, and no others, shall be known as certified public accountants.

discretion, may waive the examination of any person who has been practising as a public ac countant for one year before the passage of the

coultant for one year before the passage of the act.

The bill introduced by the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to prohibit the granting of excise licen-es for more than one year, was advanced, after Senator Foley had protested against it, on the ground that it should have been embodied in the Raines bill. Senator Foley remarked that the Raines bill did not seem to find as pain salling as had been expected. Senator McCarren said he believed the way had been well greased for the Raines bill. It is going through, he said, and the Republican party is going to perdition." publican party is going to perdition."
These bill were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Adler's, authorizing New York city to appropriate \$15,000 to the Deutsche Folknink of New York.
Mr. Leonard's, exempting veterinary surgeons from Mr. Leonard's, exempting veterinary surgeons from jury duty.
Mr. Wilson's, problidting railroads on Willoughby avone, Brookiyn, without property owners' consent.
Mr. Bill's, providing for the appointment of two deputy cierks in countles of 100,000 inhaciliants.
Mr. Aboett's, authorizing, the appointment of an additional District Attoriory for Abany county.
Mr. Marshall's, prohibiting railroads on Van Buren Street in Brooklyn without property owners' consent.
Mr. Wison's repeating the law allowing people to take possession of State land for mining purposes.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly: Mr. Cromwell's, providing that no grant in per-petuity or otherwise of any halo under water in ad-jacent to, and surrounding that part of Long I-land which lies within the countries of Queens and Suffolk shall be made by the Commissioners of the State Land Office, execut with the consent of the bloard of Supervisors of the country in which the land is sit-nated.

Land Office, exceed with the concept of the learn of supervisors of the county in which the land is situated.

Mr. French's, authorizing the Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York city to place above or below sidewalks obstructions, occupying net more than ten feet square, for storing estes, garbase, dirf, snow and be removed from adjoining streets, provided the consent of property owners be first o-talled. Mr. Broman's, fishing the rate of far of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad's omising at owners and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad's omising at owners and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad's omising at owners, or three theorets for five cents, or see the fare shall not exceed two cents, or three theorets for five cents, or see any public park hand above Fifty-mint's street in New York city shall be used only for jars purposes and for the pleasure and comfort of the people; and that no vehicles shall be allowed thereon, except those in the service of the Park Department. This shall not apply to transverse railroads.

Mr. Austin's, empowering the Board of Police of New York city to establish a police signal system, including toxes or booths, in the streets and to construct telephone as well as telegraph lines connecting the same. Two hardred and Brity thousand deliars in bould may be issued to show the expense on the residence of Leonard Beekley.

Mr. Austin's, empowering that the Department of Public Parks in Sew York shall have exclusive control of the following streets and provide the following streets and power to determine the effect of the property of the street of the property of the provides that the Department of Public Parks in Sew York shall have exclusive control of the following streets and provide the residence of Leonard Beekley.

Mr. Austin's, providing that the Department of Public Parks in Sew York shall have exclusive control of the following streets and provide the residence of Following streets and provide the provide shall be the following streets and provide the following streets and provid

These bills were introduced in the Senate: Senator Ford's, erapowering the New York city Board of Estimate and Apportionment to hear the citain of lebih Mullaly. Senator Nussbaum's general excise bill, prepared by Alexander Scikirk of this city. The Governor is to appoint an Excise Commissioner, who is to have exam-plete supervision over the diquor traffic. Excise dis-tricts composed of Assembly districts are to be estab-lished. Habed.
Sepator Lamy's, requiring advertisements of this wanted under the \$1,000,000 canal improvement day in the newspaper which takes the place of the State newspaper, and other newspapers, and providing that contracts shall not be let nor the work until the quantities of embenkinent, excavations, and materials to be used shall have been ascertained and statements and plans thereof filed, which shall not be changed except with consont of the State Engineer superintendent of Fublic Works, and Canal Board,

DECIDED AGAINST ALDRIDGE.

The Court of Appeals Repudiates His Views of Civil Service Law. ALBANY, Feb. 18.-The contention of State Comptroller J. A. Roberts that the civil service laws apply to the appointment of clerks in the offices of the Collector of Canal Statistics and tendent of Public Works Aldridge was sustained to-day by the Court of Appeals. The court handed down the decision in a test case brought by J. W. McClelland in the interest of about tifty other men appointed by Superintendent Aldridge to places along the line of the canal previous to the opening of the canals in May, 1805. Comptroller Roberts refused to pay their salaries, contending that the appointments should have been made from the civil service list, and that Superintendant Aldridge's department had been placed under the civil service laws by the new Constitution. Mr. Aldridge contended that his department did not come under civil service rules until the Lexislature had passed appropriate legislation to that effect. The Court of Appeals sustains the lower courts in refusing to issue an order compelling the State Comptroller to pay the men so appointed. handed down the decision in a cest case brought

Last Governor's Reception of the Season. ALBANY, Feb. 18. Gov. and Mrs. Morton gave their last public reception of the season at the their last public reception of the season at the Executive Mansion to night. Many invitations had been issued. Mrs. Morton was assisted in receiving by her daughter. Miss Lina Morton and her guests, Mrs. Stewart of New York city and Mrs. Lan.on.

> FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE, STYLISH AND DURABLE, AT GREATLY BEDUCED PRICES.

Free Silver:

for 12 Coupons One sold Scarf Pin

2 Coupons and 12 ets. WE WILL ALSO BEND FREE,

Solid Link Sleeve Buttons (2 Coupons and 80 cts.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and **BLACKWELL'S GENUINE** DURHAM TOBACCO.

SEND COUPONS WITH NAME AND ADDRESS TO BLACEWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C. Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the

coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them. 2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED. C Joseph Services

LAW FOR LLOYDS INSURERS.

Ingentously Drawn Policies Won't Let Them Off Paying Honest Losses,

Further adjudication on Lloyds insurance law was made by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday in sustaining demurrers inter-posed by the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works to answers made in their action to recover on a policy of \$25,000 against the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds. The company took out a policy June 8, 1892, insuring the company against liability for injury or loss of life of its employees in its factory at Ogden. N. J. A building connected with the factory fell, killing and injuring a number of the em ployees. The employees recovered judgments aggregating \$12,504 against the company, which looked to the insurance company for reimbursement.

There are a hundred underwriters in this Lloyds company, each of whom obligated himself in the sum of \$250 to stand the losses on policies of the company. The action brought against the Lloyds named all the underwriters as defendants. The policy provided that suit should not be brought against more than one underwriter at a time, and that the final deunderwriter at a time, and that the final de-cision in such action should bind the other un-derwriters. It was also provided that no action should be brought more than three years after an accident resulting in injury or loss of life. The complaint was served within three years on some of the defendants.

The insurance company set up in its answer that the action had been brought contrary to the agreement against more than one under-writer, and it also set up the three-year limit. On the other side it was contended on demurrer that these defences were not good.

writer, and talso set up the three-year limit. On the other side it was contended on demurrer that these defences were not good.

Justice licekman says so, too. It is well settled, he says, that partners cannot bind themselves in advance not to resort to the courts for the settlement of differences. He goes on to say:

"The court is being burdened with litigations between such underwriters as these generally known as Lloyds and those whom they have agreed to insure. Differences of a technical character are interposed by them under policies containing strange and unusuit provisions making it difficult, if not practically impossible, for the insured to collect an honest loss from unwilling debtors. Such contracts and expedients are justly regarded by the courts with extreme disfavor and in the exercise of the ample powers which the law bestows upon its tribunals will be promptly met with that corrective treatment which the justice of the case demands. But in saying this it is also due to these detendants to state that the policy in this case is less obnoxious than many of the same class which have been brought to the attention of the court."

THREE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED. Haughey and Sheehan Exchange Places

Copeland Goes to Union Market. Chief Conlin ordered the transfer yesterday o Capt. Haughey from the West Forty-seventh street station to the East 126th street squad. Capt. Michael Sheenan of the East 126th street station, was transferred to West Forty-seventh street. Chief Conlin said that the transfers were made because Capt. Haughey had overreached himself in the enforcement of the excise law. Sheehan who succeeds Haughey in West Forty-

seventh street is one of the new Captains. It is likely that some other Captains will be transferred before long.

Chief Conlin also remanded Acting Captain Patrick Cully of the Union Market station to regular Sergeant duty. The Chief said that Cully had not been a success as a precinct commander. Capt. Copeland of the Delancey street station was transferred from there to the command of the Union Market squad.

Sergeant Richard Walsh of the East 104th street station was made an acting Captain and placed in charge of the Delancey street station. Walsh is one of the next five men on the eligible list for promotion to a Captainey. It is believed he will be appointed a Captain as soon as he has acquired some experience as a precinct commander.

The Police Commissioners have directed Chief

ommander. The Police Commissioners have directed Chief Conlin to remand to patrol duty eleven acting roundsmen who were detailed by the Chief temporarily. The Commissioners will probably name other men to take their places at a special meeting to be held to-day.

Charges haue been preferred against Policeman Schatrenkirk of the West Thirty-seventh

VIVISECTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Arguments Against It Made Before Legislative Committee. ALBANY, Feb. 18.-The Senate and Assembly Committees on Public Education gave a joint hearing this afternoon on a bill making vivisec-

street station for his cab escapade.

tion or the exhibition of vivisected animals in the public schools a criminal offence. Theodore Whitaker of Saugerties spoke for the bill. Vivisection in the public schools perverted the morals of the young. Jack the Ripper, he said, was an example of the modern

Assemblyman Sanger said it ought to be shown that viviscetion had been practised in the presence of public school pupils before legislation was asked.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Hite of Albany said cases were known to have occurred in high schools. schools. The Rev. Dr. Clark made an earnest speech for the bill, which, he said, prevented assaults on the tender feelings of children. Exhibitions should be allowed only before classes of adults. Superintendent tole of the Albany public schools said that never, below the scientific grade in the Albany High school, had there been any viviscetion. In the higher grades it was not hurtful to the students.

Companies Incorporated. ALBANY, Feb. 18.- These companies were in

Au Sable Chash Commany of Chesterfield, Essex county, to leave the Luke View or An Sable Chasen property, including the chasm (test) Coupling Symbol (Chasen property, including the chasm (test) Coupling Symbol (Chasen Smith M. Weel, Thomas F. Couwny, and George S. Weel of Plattoburgh E. K. Inder, Charles H. Freent, M. J. Allahan of Keese ville, and Frank I. Smith of New York etty.

New York Granophone Company of New York etty. Capital Science, Market Science, Andrew See Verk (Tarnes) and Perelval S. Jones of New York etty. Harry Bartz, and Percyat S.

The Denver Paper Company of New York city
and Penver, Captall, \$800,000, Directors—George
W. Krayon, Charles H. Stout, Charles A. Tinker,
Jesse B. Glement, and Charles H. Sulft of New York
city; Newell Martin, Audulten Park; Thomas H.
Savery, Wildiams, Lieb, Joseph A. Thacher, Dennis Sulfivan, Leaver, James J. Burssy, Boston,
Sylvanus P. Gardner and Payd T. Jones, Haverhill, Mass., and Charles B. Beywood, Holyoke,
Mass.

The committee of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen which was appointed to investigate the charge of bribery alleged to have been made by Alderman Al Heritage against Alderman Alexander Ross, one of his reform col-leagues, has decided not to make any investigaleagues, has decided not to make any investiga-tion. At a public meeting held to protest against the granting of a license to keep a saloon in a building adjoining a public school-house. Alderman Heritage declared that Alder-man Ross had been paid to voice for the license. American Ross promptly instituted legal pro-ceedings to receiver 8.5,000 for the highly done to his reputation and character by the accusa-tion. The investigating councittee has decided that its findings might brejudice the suit, and has therefore decided not to investigate.

Patronize American Industries wear KNOX HATS.

WOULD BANISH CITY DOGS.

Col. Waring Writes the Mayor that the City Is No Piace for Canine Pets.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Waring sens the following letter to Mayor Strong yesterday: "I beg to suggest that the honorable the Board of Aldermen be requested to adopt an ordinance restricting the liberty of dogs and of dog owners in the streets of this city. It would be beyond my province to make any extended comment on the crucity to the animals themselves involved in subjecting them to the restraints of city life, or to the unbecoming task of those persons, of both sexes, who lead them forth for their necessary daily outing, or on the real or imaginary danger to which they subject those timid persons who regard them as mere

real or imaginary danger to which they subject those timid persons who regard them as mereform andwar. A dog in the city is a dog out of place. His proper enjoyment of life and his owner's proper enjoyment of him require the freedom of the country. The city is no place for him, and it is made a less civilized place to live in because of him.

"I remember very well when, some fifty odd years ago, hogs ran free in the streets of New York. They were very dirty streets in those days, and the hogs were really less out of place wallowing in their offal than is the dog in the clean streets of the present time. The hog made much filth in the roadway, but, by eating the garbage that was generally thrown into the streets, he prevented more filth than he made. The dog has no such credit side to his account. He is as a unmitigated nuisance, and he ought to fall under the same ban that drove away the scavenging swine when Croton water and sewers began to make cleanliness possible.

If no dog were allowed to go into the street except in the leash, and if his leader, of either sex, were compelled to walk in the roadway and more than the length of the leash from the curbstone, one of the most repulsive nuisances of the day would be done away with. It is not necessary to particularize it; all who see—as all must see—the discusting traces of canine lead manners along the sidewalks and on the fences, stoops, and posts of even the finest parts of the city, will surely concele the propriety of the above suggestion.

"The work of the Department of Street Clean-

the above suggestion.
"The work of the Department of Street Clean-

ing is confined to the carriage way, but it has already been carried far enough to justify the hope that the clean roadway will not much longer be bordered by dog-fouled sidewalks."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Lehigh Valley Rattrond Makes an Important Addition to Its Colliertes, ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 18.—The announcement collieries at Centralia and the Big Mine Run colliery at this place, now operated by Lewis A. Riley & Co., have passed into the hands of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The deal also involves the transfer of the lease on the Ger-

involves the transfer of the lease on the Germantown coal Tract, which has been held by Risey & Co. for the past four years. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company takes control on March I next.

The most important feature connected with this deal is that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company takes to be deal to the the germantown tract northwest of Ashland, where there is a vast amount of good coal. A breaker will be erected, which will be one of the largest and most complete in the coal region. To reach this colliery the Lehigh Valley Railroad will construct a branch of their railroad extending from Dark Corner, a mining village about one mile west of Centralia, along the mountain side north of Ashland to Germantown, a distance of five miles.

The Grand Trunk Will Restore Rates General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway, who is also President of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, called at the offices of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday to anne to the Board of Managers that his lines would at once withdraw the tariff put into effect on Feb. once withdraw the tariff put into effect on Feb.

I, which makes a cut of five cents a hundred on
coarse grain shipped from St. Paul to New
England points. This cut was anthorized by
Charman Midgley of the Western Freight
Association to meet the tariffs of the Canadian
lactic and "Soo" lines. The reduction by the
Grand Trunk was objected to by the Board of
Managers of the Joint Trafte Association, and
in consenting to abrogate it General Manager
Hays yesterday also assured the managers that
it was the intention of the Grand Trunk to adhere strictly to the Association agreement.

Baltimore and Ohto Affairs.

A meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held in Baltimore to-day, at which Oscar G. Murray. formerly of the "big Four," will be elected First Vice-President. The annual meeting of the Consolidated Cond Company, which is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio, will also be held, and the New York men recently elected directors of the rallocal company will be elected directors of the rallocal company. It is said that Charles K. Lord, Third Vice-President of the limithore and Ohio, will be elected President of the coal company, to succeed C. F. Mayer. formerly of the "Big Four," will be elected

President of the Georgia Central.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.-H. M. Comer was elected President of the Central Railway of Georgia at a meeting of stockholders held here resterday. Messrs Comer, David Appler, J. S. B. Thompson, and Judge II. T. Dorsey were elected directors to fill vacancies caused by resignation. The leard will be reorganized in about a month. No change will be made in the

No Speech from Ex-Senator Ingalls. A disappointed audience went away last

night from the Harlem Presbyterian Church to which they had gone expecting to hear ex-Senstor John J. Invalls speak on "Paternalism and tiovernment." Mr. Ingalis was ill, and although he was present he did not speak, so the crowd got its admission money back and had an opportunity of seeing him gratis. The train on which the ex-Seator came from Boston on Sunday night was blocked near Hartford for six hours by a freight wreck, and something went wrong with the steam pipes. Mr. Ingolis got a bad cold, which was by no means improved by his speaking at Sag Harbor on Motolay night. A doctor whom he consulted yesterlay told him positively that unless he wished to have serious difficulty with his throat he must not attempt to speak that evening. To-siny he goes to Montpoler, where he is to speak on Friday evening. Later on he will endeavor to fill his date here. Government." Mr. Ingails was ill, and although

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 18. Theophius Henderson was convicted of manslaughter to-day. In August last Henderson attended a Sunday picnic given by the Minnehaha Association and held in a grove on the farm of John Miller, near Union. During the afternoon the errowd got drank and began to destrey the dancing paylison. When Miller attempted to save his properly the crowd set upon him and he was struck on the head with a brick. The blow proved fatal. Henderson was charged with having thrown the brick, and the jury convicted him after deliterating only ten minutes. pienic given by the Minnehaha Association and

Egian Inquest on Monday.

The inquest in the case of Max Eglau, the old drawing teacher, who was murdered in the lient Mute Institute, has been postponed from Friday to Monday to allow the police more time to clear up the mystery. The blood on the cuffs and handlerchief, which figured in the tragely, sheing analyzed by a chemist, who will report a Coroner Fitzpatrick this morning.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE | Pure Wool (no shoddy), at late low prices. LONG CREDIT.